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U.S. PATENT

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APPLICATION FOR U.S. PATENT
TRANSMITTAL FORMTHE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Docket No. 22601-P0020US

JC668 U.S. PATENT
09/12/00
09/660257

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:
Inventor(s): Don Wiley SMITH and Peter MARTIN

For METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES

Enclosed are: 1 Sheet of Drawings
An assignment of the invention to:

SMALL ENTITY FEE CALCULATION					FEE
	Number		Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
Total Claims	25	- 20 =	5	x \$ 9=	\$ 345.00
Independent Claims:	4	- 3 =	1	x \$39=	\$ 39.00
Multiple Dependent Claims:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ N/A
Total Filing Fee =					\$ 429.00

Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$429.00. Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-2426 of Winstead Sechrest & Minick P.C. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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Date September 12, 2000
James A. Murphy
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 34,503

PATENT

APPLICATION FOR U.S. PATENT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
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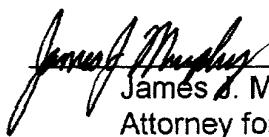
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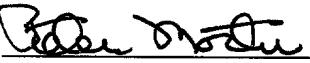
SMALL ENTITY FEE CALCULATION				FEE	
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Date September 12, 2000

James J. Murphy
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VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(b))--INDEPENDENT INVENTOR	Docket Number (Optional) 22601-P002US	
Applicant or Patentee: <u>Don Wiley Smith and Peter Martin</u>		
Application Serial No. _____		
Filed or Issued: _____		
Title: <u>METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES.</u>		
<p>As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees to the Patent and Trademark Office described in:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the application identified above.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the patent identified above.</p>		
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<u>Don Wiley Smith</u> NAME OF INVENTOR  Signature of inventor <u>9/12/00</u> Date	<u>Peter Martin</u> NAME OF INVENTOR  Signature of inventor <u>9/12/2000</u> Date	NAME OF INVENTOR Signature of inventor Date

PATENT APPLICATION
Docket No. 22601-P002US

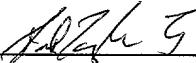
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Sarah Taylor Lenz

Signed September 12, 2000

METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES

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METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates in general to tree stewardship and in particular to methods and mixtures for treating distressed trees.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

10 Across the Southern United States, the old growth forest is typically hardwoods such as Oaks, Elms, Hickory, Pecan, Bois d'ark, Hackberry, Ash, and the like. Unfortunately, where "progress", in the form of roads, homes, schools, and commercial construction meets the old growth forest, these trees are often subject to an adverse physiological reaction as a result of root system damage. This is particularly true with respects to the Post Oak (*Quercus Stellata*) which often dies in response to root system encroachment.

15 Most trees in the Southern forest react to the encroachment of construction in reasonably direct proportion to the percentage of the root system that is damaged. Usually the damage to the root system causes general injury to a tree's health or slows its growth markedly. Not so with the Post Oak. Sometimes even small encroachments, such as a sidewalk across about ten- percent of its root area, result in the death of the tree. A few survive (far fewer than 50%), but most succumb in 1-7 years, a process which has

been recently accelerated by harsh summers, such as those of 1998, 1999, and 2000. Indeed, the effects of sustained drought are as devastating a cause of shock as roots being cut or encroached upon.

5 The Post Oak is a magnificent wild organism. It grows only from acorns and almost never can be transplanted. It grows on dry ground, can weather drought, and its thick bark makes the tree resistant to wild fires, decay, and borers and other insects. Notwithstanding, Post Oaks are still highly sensitive to human encroachment, and thus require care and attention whenever such encroachment on the Post Oak's domain begins to cause distress.

10 Thus, methods and mixtures for treating distressed trees, and in particular distressed Post Oaks, are required.

15 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

According to the principles of the present invention, a method of treating a distressed tree is disclosed which includes the steps of creating a mixture comprising a fertilizer and a growth hormone and applying the mixture to a root area of the distressed tree.

20 Advantageously, these principles can be used to relieve the distress experienced by a wide variety of trees, including the most sensitive of these, namely, the Post Oak.

25 The mixtures and methods disclosed herein are easy to apply; and can be provided to the consumer, in one embodiment, in kit form. The preferred fertilizers and root growth hormones are also readily available commercially.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a diagram of an exemplary Post Oak, including the above ground portions (trunk, branches and leaves) and the below ground portions, namely the root system;

FIGURE 2 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary method of treating a distressed tree in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The principles of the present invention and their advantages are best understood by referring to the illustrated embodiment depicted in FIGURES 1-20 of the drawings, in which like numbers designate like parts.

FIGURE 1 is a diagram of an exemplary Post Oak, including the above ground portions (trunk, branches and leaves) and the below ground portions, namely the root system. A single idealized tree is shown for clarity, although the microenvironments in which these trees can be found are numerous. For example, Post Oaks can be found in cross timbers forest tangles, twisted and bent in order to gain their place in the sunlight. They are also found as wild hemispherical masses of foliage with the lower limbs

intact and close to the ground, in open meadows and similar eco-structures. Moreover, Post Oaks can stand in groves hundreds of years old, with their lower limbs broken yet forming a full canopy over an often hardwood littered floor.

5 Post Oaks evoke all the qualities associated with oaks: strength, durability, character and toughness. They often survive even when other species of trees have been burned away by wild fires or killed by disease. Yet despite its strong reputation, the Post Oak is particularly susceptible to human "progress".

10 A drive past almost any new construction site across the Southern United States where old growth hardwoods still exist, often reveals giant leafless, dried-out, brittle, dead Post Oaks. Most tree experts agree that these deaths are not caused by parasites or a tree illness, but by insufficient water reaching the tips of the limbs. In these cases, the two most likely functions interrupted are water intake by the root system or delivery of water to the leaves.

15 It is fairly easy to rule out a problem in the water transport system if the trunk is intact or not otherwise damaged in any observable way. Moreover, the roots often appear healthy on examination. However, most of the tree's absorption of water and minerals from soil takes place in root hairs, because they make up more than 95 percent of the total surface area of the roots that can absorb. Additionally, distinction must be made between roots that can and cannot absorb water. Roots larger than about a fourth the diameter of one's little finger are not capable

of absorbing water. Roots that have grown to that size or larger have formed a cork layer over the surface, which precludes any absorption. In fact, very little absorption occurs in roots after much more than an inch from the growing tip.

When a Post Oak's root area is cut or disturbed, as a reaction, it begins to produce fewer and fewer new cells at the root tip. In other words, the tree's production of new roots slows down. This reduces the number of root hairs, which reduces the absorptive capacity of the tree. As the slow-down continues, the tree's root system can support fewer and fewer leaves, and the continuing decline in leaves provides less food for making new roots. In turn, thinning of the canopy at the top results; the stress of the dwindling food supply causes the profusion of new leafy twigs or water sprouts on large limbs, instead of where they should grow, along the newer, smaller branches. This gives the tree the appearance of having green "fur" on its large limbs. This leafy "fur" on large branches of Post Oaks is a clear signal that the Post Oak is under serious stress. Soon, all leaf production ceases, and the tree dies.

The principles of the present invention provide chemical mixtures and methods for preventing and reversing damage to Post Oaks caused by human incursion and similar stresses. This treatment is effective on other tree species as well, with the proper modification for watering requirements. Advantageously, these principles provide the owners and stewards of these trees an alternative to the painful and costly process of watching the trees die, taking

them down, and replanting. It means that in many cases the tree and shade are preserved to walk into or linger beneath on those especially hot days, even in view of human encroachment.

A preferred method 200 of treating a distressed tree is illustrated diagrammatically in FIGURE 2. At Step 201, one or more holes are opened in the root area of the tree being treated. Preferably, these holes are opened or drilled at points around the periphery of the tree canopy approximately spaced by 18 inches. At each point three holes are opened, one approximately at the canopy line, another approximately 18 inches inside the canopy line and another approximately 18 inches outside the canopy line. In other words, the holes form a series of concentric rings around the periphery of the tree.

A pair of such holes 101a,b is shown in FIGURE 1 for reference. This can be done in any one of a number of different ways. For example, the hole can be opened using manual implements, such as shovels or trowels. In one preferred method, the necessary holes are opened using a jet of water applied under pressure through a nozzle or probe. This method is particularly useful when the treatment mixture discussed below is in liquid form.

At Step 202, the treatment mixture is prepared. This mixture can be in powdered or liquid form and comprises a root growth hormone, a fertilizer, and optionally a fungicide. Exemplary root growth hormones include naphthalene acetic acid, 3-idolebutyric acid, and derivatives thereof. For example, one commonly available

root growth hormone is a 0.1% naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) available from Schultz. Another commonly available mixture is a 0.1% indolebutyric acid (IBA) mixture sold under the tradename ROOTONE by Garden-tech.

5 An exemplary fertilizer has a nitrogen content in the range from about 10 to about 25 percent by weight, a phosphorous content in the range from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight, and a potassium content in the range from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight.

10 An exemplary optional fungicide is tetramethylthiuramdisulfide (Thiram) in a 4% by weight powder mix.

15 In the preferred powered embodiment, the mixture hormone - fertilizer mixture is composed of 2 ounces mixed with 20 pounds of commercially available fertilizer.

20 At Step 203, the mixture is applied to the holes opened in the root area of the tree under treatment. For dry formulations, approximately 2 ounces (56.4 grams) of the hormone - fertilizer mixture can be directly introduced into holes 101 by hand or machine. For 56.4 grams of mixture described above, the hormone dosage is approximately 0.355 milligrams per hole.

25 Liquid formulations of the growth hormone are also commercially available, typically with a concentration of 0.004% or .004 grams per liter of solution. In this case, to obtain a dosage of approximately .355 mg per hole, approximately 88.75 milliliters of hormone solution are required per hole. This equates approximately 3 ounces of 0.004% liquid per hole. A number of liquid fertilizers

having the general characteristics described above are commercially available.

For liquid formulation or for a powdered formulation dissolved or suspended in a liquid, a water jet can be inserted into the soil, without the need to create a hole at Step 201. In this case, the hormone - fertilizer mixture is directly pumped into the ground using water flow such that the root area is saturated with the solution.

At Step 204, a watering program is carried out following chemical treatment of the tree. This program is designed to meet the need of the particular tree being treated, and accounts for such factors as weather and soil conditions. Specifically, watering occurs in a cycle of saturation and drying out. The reason for this is that all tree roots, including Post Oak roots, need oxygen. A constant saturation of the soil deprives the root of oxygen and the root dies, moreover if insufficiently dried out; the root becomes susceptible to attack by bacteria and fungi. On the other hand, the water applied to the tree root area must be sufficient to saturate the soil in the area that the plant's roots exist to a depth of 8 to 10 inches.

The watering plan can use apparatus and systems such as automated irrigation systems, tanks or reservoirs, optionally with advertising attached, hoses and soaker hoses, water wagons, and tanker trucks.

Incidental to the application of the combination of a root growth hormone-fertilizer-fungicide mixture but part of the overall tree treatment is the provision for the roots to have the capability to do gas exchange. This "aeration" is

provided by the hole to root level left by the method of application or by a hole to root level made in addition to the method of application. For instance, the hormone-fertilizer-fungicide mixture can be put as a powder into a drilled hole, or driven as a pellet into the ground to the depth of the root system making a hole as applied, or pumped as a liquid solution into the ground making a hole as applied.

In sum, according to the inventive concepts, the roots of distressed trees are treated with specific chemicals and combinations of those chemicals that stimulate the growth of the roots and thus increasing the capacity of the plant to absorb water.

The application of the root growth hormone-fertilizer-fungicide mixture can be done as a commercial service. Moreover, the hormone-fertilizer-fungicide mixture implements for opening the holes in the root area, and instructions for properly implementing the method can be supplied as a kit. These kits are particularly advantageous to those wishing to perform the application themselves, including individual property owners, tree stewards, as well as independent contractors who will treat trees as part of their construction or landscaping, business.

These kits are designed specifically for rescuing distressed and declining trees. Advantageously, the kits facilitate the delivery of the appropriate compounds and tools to insure the effectiveness of the tree treatment and care. In the preferred embodiment, an exemplary kit contains a useful amount of the a root growth hormone /

fertilizer combination in a deliverable form such as powder, pellets, or liquid, and a manual, directions, or instructions for use of the kit in the treatment and care of distressed and declining trees. This can be either written, 5 video, or a mass storage method an example of which is a compact disk. Additionally, tools for measurement and delivery of the combination of a root growth hormone and fertilizer to the root system of the tree to be treated are also provided as part of the kit. Examples of these include water drills, a system for driving pellets, or a system for delivery of a liquid solution. The items comprising the kit are grouped together such a box, bag, or shrink wrapping. Marketing, ordering, and reorder information either separately or in the manual or on the box, bag, or wrapping.

In sum, the purpose of this "tree growth" or "tree treatment" or "tree rescue" kit would be to provide an affordable, effective unit of the combination of a root growth hormone and fertilizer for homeowners and business people.

Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, these descriptions are not meant to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications of the disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments of the invention will become apparent to persons skilled in the art upon reference to the description of the invention. It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed may be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for

5

carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

It is therefore, contemplated that the claims will cover any such modifications or embodiments that fall within the true scope of the invention.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method of treating a distressed tree comprising:
creating a mixture comprising a fertilizer and a growth
hormone; and

5 applying the mixture to a root area of the distressed
tree.

10 2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the growth hormone
selected from the group consisting of naphthalene acetic
acid, 3-indolebutyric acid, and derivatives thereof.

15 3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the distressed tree is a
Post Oak.

20 4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the mixture comprises a
mixture of powders.

25 5. The method of Claim 1 wherein the mixture comprises at
least one liquid.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the fertilizer has a nitrogen content in the range of about 10 to about 25 percent by weight, a phosphorous content in the range of about 5 to about 20 percent by weight, and a potassium content in the range of about 5 to about 20 percent by weight.

5

7. The method of Claim 1 wherein the fertilizer comprises a liquid.

10

8. The method of Claim 1 wherein said step of creating a mixture further comprises the step of adding a fungicide.

15

9. The method of Claim 8 wherein said fungicide comprises the tetramethylthiuramdisulfide.

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10. A mixture for treating roots of a distressed tree comprising:

a fertilizer; and

5 a root growth hormone selected from the group consisting of naphthalene acetic acid, 3-indolebutyric acid, and derivatives thereof.

11. The mixture of Claim 10 wherein said root growth
10 hormone comprises about 0.1% by weight of a powder.

12. The mixture of Claim 10 wherein said root growth
15 hormone comprises about 0.1% by weight of a liquid.

13. The mixture of Claim 10 wherein a proportion of said
root growth hormone is selected to provide an effective
dosage of about .355 milligrams per application site.

20
25 14. The mixture of Claim 10 wherein said fertilizer
comprises a powder having a nitrogen content in the range of
about 10 to about 25 percent by weight, a phosphorous
content in the range of about 5 to about 20 percent by
weight, and a potassium content in the range of about 5 to
about 20 percent by weight.

15. The mixture of Claim 10 wherein said fertilizer comprises a liquid.

5 16. The mixture of Claim 10 and further comprising a fungicide.

17. The methods of Claim 16 wherein said fungicide comprises tetramethylthiuramdisulfide.

10

18. A method for treating a distressed tree comprising the steps of:

creating a hole in a root area of a tree; and
5 applying a mixture comprising a fertilizer and a root growth hormone in the hole created in the root area of the tree.

10 19. The method of Claim 18 and further comprising the step of forming the mixture comprising the substep:

selecting the root growth hormone from the group consisting of naphthalene acetic acid, 3-indolebutyric acid, and derivatives thereof.

15 20. The method of Claim 18 wherein said step of creating a hole comprises the step of creating the hole with water jet.

20 21. The method of Claim 18 and further comprising the steps of cyclically following said step or applying saturating the tree root area with water and drying the root area.

22. A kit for treating a distressed tree comprising:
a mixture comprising a fertilizer and a growth hormone;
and
a container for holding the mixture.

5

23. The kit of Claim 22 wherein the growth hormone is selected from the group consisting of naphthalene acetic acid, 3-indolebutyric acid, and derivatives thereof.

10

24. The kit of Claim 22 and further comprising instructions for applying the mixture to the distressed tree.

15

25. The kit of Claim 22 and further comprising an implement for applying the mixture to the distressed tree.

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METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES

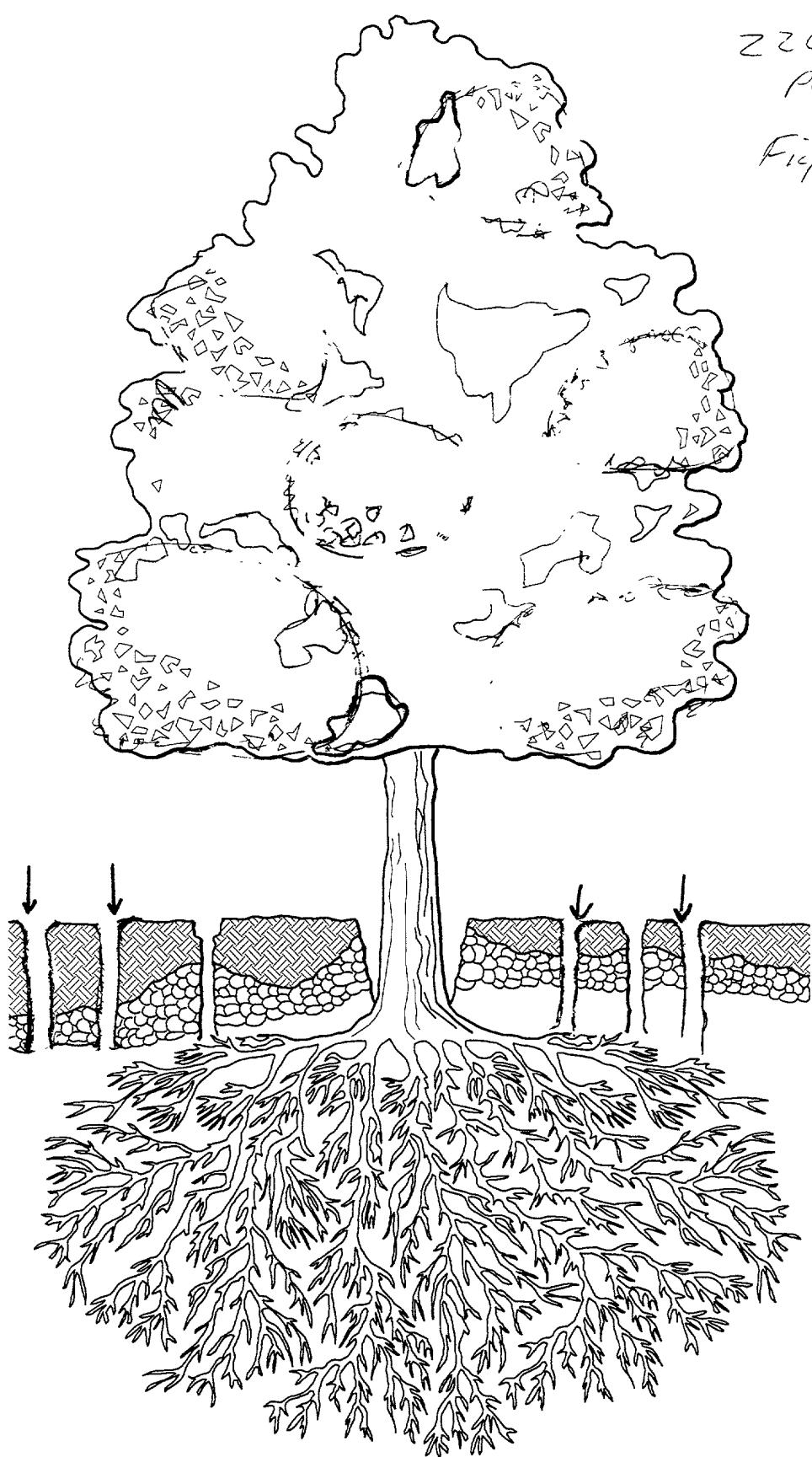
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A method of treating a distressed tree includes the steps of: creating a mixture comprising a fertilizer and a growth hormone and applying the mixture to a root area of the distressed tree.

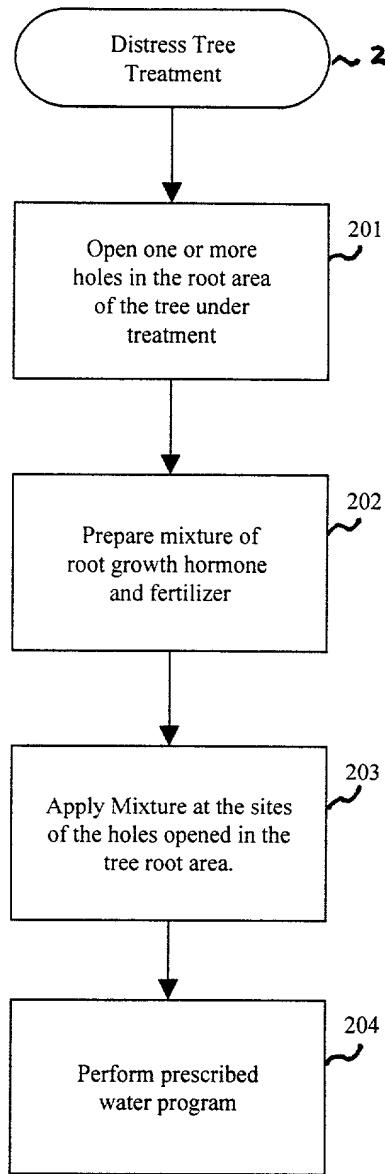
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Fig. 1



drop and open drop in
drop and open drop in



22601-FIG02US

FIG. 2

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, that I believe I am the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention or design entitled

METHODS AND MIXTURES FOR TREATING DISTRESSED TREES

filed herewith; specification of which that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; and that I acknowledge my duty to disclose information known to be material to the patentability of a pending claim in this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.56(a).

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35 United States Code § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as any subject matter of any claim of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States Application, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application: N/A

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I hereby appoint:

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James J. Murphy	Reg. No. 34,503
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Ehrlich, Henry L.	Reg. No. 39,663
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of the firm of Winstead Sechrest & Minick P.C., my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and to file and prosecute any international patent applications filed thereon before any international authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

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Atty. Docket No.
22601-P002US

I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Full name of the first inventor

Don Wiley Smith

Inventor's signature



9/12/2000

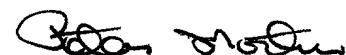
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Full name of the second inventor

Peter Martin

Inventor's signature



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